2: Gamble S-5 (1926-1933)1954 AF 12 North China AF 12

$400, and home industry workers $54. For the thread spinners production averaged only $13.80 per person per year.

The estimated profit of the shops totaled some $500,000. The gain from home industry was approximately $880,000. The profit per worker was city shops $260, village shops $36. The average gain for the home industry workers was only $10.70. For the thread spinners it was only $2.90. Without them the average was $15.45. The shop profit is figured after the payment of the workers' wages and other expenses, the home industry gain after the payment for raw materials, but before any wage allowance.

Table 92 shows the number of shops and workers and how the industrial work was divided between city and village shops and home industry. Because our production figures are based on estimates the tables give them only to the nearest $10.

Our industry figures are based on five studies:

(1) A survey of the primary and secondary occupations, farming, industrial, and professional, of all persons over 12 years of age in 515 families in the Experimental District. The results of this study are given in Chapter II.

(2) A detailed study of the 204 shops in the city and its three suburbs.

(3) A general study of home and shop industry in the 453 villages and towns.

(4) A house to house survey of the industrial activity of the 2,260 families living in six villages and a detailed study of 1,220 of the 1,740 families reporting some home industry. The findings of this study are reported in Chapter IV.

(5) A historical study of wages, prices, and other factors of cotton ginning and cloth weaving for various parts of the 52 years from 1882 through 1935.

The industrial information for the 515 families was secured as part of our detailed study of those families. The information on the shops in the city and the villages was secured, for the most part, by talking with the masters and workers of the shops. When definite information was unavailable, we endeavored to approximate it with help from neighboring shops or to make our own estimate. When there were only a few families in a particular type of home industry, we secured our figures from them. When large numbers of families were involved, as in spin-

2: Gamble S-5 (1926-1933) 1954 AF 12 North China AF 12

ning and weaving, we had to depend on the knowledge of the village elders or other representative persons to give us figures for the entire village. While our figures are, of necessity, based on the estimates of many different persons and there naturally were wide variations in the figures for the different villages, the proportion of families working, the average number of workers, the amount of output, and the totals and averages seem to give a reasonable approximation of the figures for the different types of industry and for the total industrial activity of the hsien.

Prices naturally varied from month to month and from market to market. With 83 different markets in the hsien there was opportunity for considerable divergence. The prices in our tables are based on figures from the main markets, secured at different times of the year. By averaging the quotations we have tried to show the general price level at the time of our industrial study, 1931.

In order to get at least a rough classification of the different industries we have divided them into seven groups: cotton ginning, spinning and weaving; weaving of non-cotton materials; food; wood and bamboo; metals; chemical goods and processes; miscellaneous. The second group, combining as it does the weaving of wool, hair, reeds, straw, and twigs, is a very heterogeneous group. Some of the other industries might have been otherwise classified but we have not attempted any rearrangement as it would not appreciably affect the principal items shown by the group figures, the generally low average output and gain per worker, the heavy concentration in cotton, and the very small proportion of metal work.

Fifty-six per cent of the total output and 61 per cent of the village shop and home industry output was in the cotton group. According to the tables, 89.7 per cent of the home industry families and 88.7 per cent of the home industry workers were working on cotton. These latter figures are higher than actual because of the large duplication in spinning and weaving, but even if allowance is made for this, on the basis of the duplication in the 1,220 home industry families, both figures are still over 86 per cent.

Almost three-quarters of the city shop output was either chemical goods or foods. It is indicative of general industrial activity in Ting Hsien that metal products were less than 2 per cent of the hsien output.

Only five of the 46 different city industries had reported outputs of

3:Chao E-5 (1939-1941)1948 AF12 North China AF12

ments in position in the village to start working. This was the first time that our village folks had a taste of the accuracy of modern scientific instruments. It was real magic to them, so they told us, when they found out that the distances established by these instruments were "equal" to the measures by their foot-steps.

While our village folks were still startled by this scientific mapping, a population census including age, sex, occupation, literacy and other items was begun. The method of direct inquiry was adopted whenever possible and the census unit was a family-household. Here our investigators met their first difficulty. Villagers refused to answer when they were asked. Naturally, our house-to-house canvass began with those families which were very friendly to the school principal. Whenever we were refused, our "liaison officer" explained the matter and said "uncle-so-and-so's family had already been enumerated." The indirect method, i.e., inquiring from neighboring families, was resorted to whenever direct inquiry failed us. When all enumerations were done, our figures were found to have discrepancies with the household records on file in the office of the *lien-pao* head.

Registration of births, deaths, marriages, and migrations soon followed the census enumeration. The work was done by the principal and every registration was checked by our field investigators. This work has been continuing for already more than two years.

Following the lead of social anthropologists, events of interest were begun to be recorded daily. We have on file at present the records of over 800 days. Meteorological data were provided by the Department of Physics of the University. Agricultural, economic, political, religious, educational and recreational activities as well as customs relating to births, marriages, deaths and health were altogether recorded in one blank-sheet. With these records from day to day, various aspects of life can be well correlated and their rhythms are well observed and noted.

At the very beginning of our investigations, it was found very necessary to have a chance for field investigators to exchange their experiences and to discuss their common problems. This was made possible by group conferences held weekly. Furthermore, each investigator was asked to record his observations as well as his own activities. All these records were on file for references. Besides, student-investigators were having frequent conferences with their major professors to clear up matters of theoretical and practical interest.

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Shortly before the end of October, 1939 student-investigators gradually concentrated on certain aspects of social life. While these students only visited the village twice a week when school was in session, they spent their whole winter recess of two weeks with the villagers. The subjects covered by these student-investigators included demography, sexual life, death customs, village politics, farm management, and land tenure, with the latter two by students from the Economics Department.

About the same time when village folks began to have more leisure time in the winter months, our department assistants started a rather detailed census of the farming population with the family-household as unit of investigation. Items covered in seven blank-schedules included farm-size, land ownership, working animals, material equipments, croppings, farm-laborers, debts, etc. — altogether well over three hundred sub-items. The main purpose of this study is the correlation of economic activities with the various aspects of social relations.

In filling up these blanks, we started with the material equipments and had the more delicate questions of land ownership and debts at the end. In our house-to-house canvasses we still met difficulties, but they were far less than those we met in taking the population census undertaken earlier, although these blanks were far more complicated and involved than the population schedule.

Before the end of the academic year, June, 1940, students of the junior class were sent to the field and served as apprentices to their seniors. These students were only expected to make acquaintances with the villagers. While they were not supposed to take up any subject for study, they were required to keep records of their own activities in the village as well as their observations. It was very interesting indeed to compare these records with the early records of their seniors.

Shortly before the commencement of a new year, misunderstandings occurred between our investigators and the villagers. It happened that a very ambitious *chia* head expressed his desire to have a business cooperation with our student-investigators. Our students refused politely but nevertheless we were disliked. Another incident occurred when our senior students forgot to bid farewells to our villagers. This fault was naturally ours.

Far more serious than these two incidents was the one when we failed to make sufficient contribution to the funeral of a villager. The

4: Burgess E-4, 5 (1926-1927) 1928 AF12 North China AF12

CHAPTER I

THE METHOD AND SCOPE OF STUDY

THE present study is a non-statistical description of the principal characteristics of forty-two contemporary Peking guilds, the operation of which is confined to the city of Peking and its immediate vicinity. Elsewhere[1] it has been estimated that there are in Peking 128 guilds of the types studied. Our selection of 42 guilds is, therefore, 32.8 per cent of the whole number. These guilds are also representative of the whole, as not fewer than 8, and not more than 18, of any one group were chosen.

A. THE METHODS OF COLLECTING DATA

This study is based chiefly on information procured by means of a questionnaire. This questionnaire, or schedule, was made out and used in the following manner:

(1) The questions were roughly drafted in English and submitted for criticism and suggestions to several persons, Chinese and foreign, among whom were Mr. Sidney D. Gamble who in 1919-20 had made a preliminary study of the Guilds of Peking, Dr. Leonard H. L. Hsu, associate professor of Sociology in Yenching University at Peking, and Mr. Franklin C. H. Lee, a Columbia University graduate who at that time was assisting Mr. Gamble in his research and who is now a member of the Research Staff of the China Foundation, Peking. After this consultation, the questionnaire was revised.

[1] *Cf.*, pp. 107-108.

4: Burgess E-4, 5 (1926-1927) 1928 AF12 North China AF12

• 125 The questions covered the following points:[1]

I. Introduction, including the name of the guild, the character of its business, the location of its head office, and its officers
II. The purpose in founding the guild
III. The history of the guild
IV. Membership
V. Officers
VI. Meetings
VII. Income
VIII. Apprentice system
IX. Functions of the guild
X. Relations of the individual guild to other guilds and other organizations
XI. Discipline
XII. Charity
XIII. Religion
XIV. General conditions of the guild at present

(2) The original questionnaire was put into Chinese by a capable Chinese scholar and afterwards was carefully corrected by Mr. Franklin Lee, a native of Tung Hsien, a town fifteen miles east of Peking. Mr. Lee was selected because he was a native of the district and therefore able to use terms clearly understood by those living in Peking.

(3) The questionnaire was printed in large Chinese type.

123 125 (4) The investigation was carried out by three able, trained Chinese, in the following manner: Mr. Hung Chun Chang,[2] a graduate of Yenching University, took the responsibility for securing the information from the head men or important officials of each guild. Mr. Chang is the nephew of a priest in a well-known Confucian temple of the Southern City of Peking known as Ching Chung Miao.

[1] For full questionnaire, see Appendix, pp. 251-256.

[2] A full description of Mr. Chang's qualifications is given on page 57.

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Many of the guilds hold their annual meetings in this temple. Mr. Jun Shan Chiao,[1] the priest, was familiar with the proceedings of the guilds and was held responsible for many of the preparations for their meetings and ceremonies. In March, 1926, in company with Mr. Chang, the writer called on Mr. Chiao at the Temple and requested his cooperation in this study. The general plan was described to Mr. Chiao and he readily consented to cooperate with us. The fact that the writer had been his nephew's teacher and that his nephew fully understood the object of the investigation evidently quite satisfied Mr. Chiao and he showed neither curiosity as to why we were studying the guilds nor suspicion regarding the enterprise. The priest knew of the writer's personal interest in his nephew's future education in America, and the very pleasant chat regarding the guilds was concluded with a discussion of ways and means. Mr. Chiao then showed us around the old Temple, taking us through a large theatre with a gallery at the rear and on two sides, and having a stone slab floor. We inspected the large stage where the plays are given to the "Sacred Masters" or the supposed founders of the guilds. Certain locked rooms where records of the guilds are kept were pointed out.

(5) Mr. Chang secured from his uncle introductions, either by telephone or by letter, to prominent men and officials of the guilds to be studied. He selected organizations whose officers were known personally to his uncle. He called on these men, taking the questionnaire with him and making notes of replies. In many cases several interviews were necessary. With insight into difficulties that might arise through suspicion on the part of members of the guilds as to the object of his study, Mr. Chang concealed the fact that he was securing this information for a Westerner.

[1] A full description of Mr. Chiao's characteristics is given on pp. 56, 57.

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CHAPTER XII

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE GUILDS

* 441 * 467 SEVERAL important functions of the Peking Guilds, or their modes of activity and control, have already been described. Most of the guilds are educational institutions with apprenticeship systems. Many include the functions of religious societies and have definite forms of religious practice. Many also act as philanthropic agencies, giving relief to their destitute members and, in some few cases, charitable aid to the poor of the city. Except for these few cases of general charitable work, the guilds carry on no civic activities. In fact, they contest with the public authorities more often than they cooperate with them for the public welfare. They discipline their members, fining and punishing them for misbehavior. Their control sometimes extends to non-members who are trying to carry on business in the guild area.

The primary functions of the guilds are of course economic. They consist in general in (1) maintaining monoply for guild members; (2) preventing competition within the guild; and (3) determining prices and wages and otherwise regulating the economic procedure of guildsmen. There is very little evidence that the Peking guilds endeavor to standardize products or to regulate hours of work.

A. THE FIXING OF PRICES AND WAGES AND THE STANDARDIZING OF GOODS

• 125 127 There are three ways of arriving at an understanding of how the guilds function:

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(1) Through the replies to the questionnaire we are in a position to see what the guildsmen consider the principal functions of their organizations.

(2) The study of the regulations of the guilds of Peking and of the South reveals the standards of activity that these guildsmen set for themselves.

(3) The description of recorded guild happenings, either in Peking or in South China, shows us how guildsmen behave under certain circumstances.

We will first deal with material from our own investigation. The replies to questions pertaining to the functions of the guilds were more meager than in any other section. Perhaps the reason for this dearth of material is that the guild activities to be reported on seemed so common and ordinary to the reporters that they did not consider them worth mentioning. The customary procedure had become so closely identified with the very structure of the guildsmen's social world that in many cases our informants had never thought of how the guilds operated.

Already we have dealt with the limitations of the guild area[1] and the usual monopoly of the particular craft, trade or profession in the designated locality.[2] The same definiteness in the area of operation and an even greater insistance on one hundred per cent guild membership for all workers in the local district characterize the guilds of similar type in South and Central China described by Macgowan and Morse.[3]

Table XVII [3] shows that most guilds have no regulations concerning the fixing of prices and wages. In the craft guilds, prices are definitely fixed by only five groups and wages are definitely standardized by only nine groups out

[1] *Cf.* pp. 127-129.

[2] *Cf.* pp. 130-131.

[3] *Cf.* pp. 192-193.

4: Burgess E-4, 5 (1926-1927) 1928 AF12 North China AF12

BOYCOTTS

A powerful means of bringing the offender to terms is the boycott. Many instances are cited by writers on the guilds of the complete economic isolation and social ostracism of guildsmen who refuse to conform to guild decisions. Such treatment usually brings them to terms quickly.

The same weapon has been used against foreign shipping concerns by Chinese guildsmen in Canton, Shanghai and other ports. Failure to comply with guild rules or offense against what guildsmen consider the principles of justice on the part of a foreign shipping concern may result in inability to secure any workers to load or unload the ships. The boycott has been used on a larger scale not only by individual guilds but by the combined merchant and student class of China in dealing with international injustices. The most striking recent instance is the boycotting of British trade in Canton, which was a protest against the shooting of students in Shanghai by the municipal police on May 30, 1925. The tremendous strength, determination and unity of spirit exhibited in these boycotts has in recent years become a factor of first importance in the settlement of international questions in the Far East.

E. Source of the Guilds' Power

The cohesive strength of a Chinese guild when in action, whether in standing together against the encroachment of the officials or in demanding higher pay for the services of its members, is one of the outstanding characteristics of these groups. Is it possible to discover the source of this unquestioned solidarity?

The guildsmen's own testimony as to what they considered the factors that held the guild together and made it possible for united action is recorded in Table XVIII. Two questions were asked — the first was a direct inquiry as to the source

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of the guild's strength; the second consisted of six items to be checked. Because of the vagueness of some of the terms used and because of the added fact that for seventeen of the forty-two guilds there were no replies, the information has little more than suggestive value. Points which the guildsmen added of their own initiative, however, point out sources of strength which occurred to their minds without our suggestion and which have, therefore, relatively more significance than those indicated by the checking of our headings.

The advantages of cooperation in making a living is the principal factor indicated as the source of the guild's strength. Guildsmen consider their guild as an organization that insures them a livelihood. Solidarity and a united front against those who would oppress the group are essential if economic privileges are to be maintained.

Tradition, with fourteen votes, is the next highest. It has been the custom to work together in the guilds. The apprentice has grown up through the system and has become an integral part of the organization. As he has seen the older guildsmen act in carrying on the practices common to the group, so he acts.

It is significant that the representatives of twelve guilds mentioned "religious belief" as a source of the group solidarity and strength. Men bound together in worship of a common master have a deep bond of unity. A worker in Peking in discussing disputes between two guilds, remarked that "Those guildsmen cannot get on together because they do not worship the same master."

The sense of solidarity or unity in a common fellowship is mentioned by eleven guilds.

The reason for the blank opposite the term "democratic desire" is that the expression was translated into modern political terms, signifying rule by the people as advocated by Young China. The guildsmen no doubt do not think of themselves as democratic in this sense.

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APPENDIX

A. Questionnaire on Guilds

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1. Name
2. Trade
3. Location of Guild Hall or of office if there is no hall
4. Telephone number
5. Name of head of the guild
6. Name of official in charge of the office

I. *The Purpose in Founding the Guild*

1. Maintaining prices
2. Protection from officials
3. Discouraging competition
4. Other purposes

(In actual operation how far are these purposes fulfilled?)

II. *The History of the Guild*

1. Date of founding
2. The history previous to the definite organization
3. Main events of history after definite organization

III. *Membership*

1. Qualifications for membership
2. Methods of application for membership
3. Methods of election
4. Methods of initiation
5. Duties of members
6. Fees
7. Privileges of membership
8. Is the membership of the guild 100%? That is, are all persons engaged in a given occupation in the given area members of the guild?

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9. Of what does the membership consist? (a) Stores (b) Managers (c) Workers (d) Apprentices
10. Are guild members limited to a definite geographical area? If so, what area?
11. Is guild membership confined to members of a definite family?
12. In moving to another place, to what extent are guild memberships transferable?
13. How large an area is covered by the guild?

(After forming replies to the above questions, try to find out the following facts)

(a) In actual practice just what is the process by which a member is elected to the guild?
(b) How much does personal influence and connection count?
(c) In each store, who is the working member of the guild?
(d) Just how much good is the guild membership to the members?
(e) How deeply interested in the guild are the members?
(f) What is the underlying motive in the minds of guild members when they join the guild?
(g) How much do the members actually do for the welfare of the guild?
(h) Number of members in local guild

IV. *Officers*

1. Structural organization and list of the officers of the guild
2. Size of the Board of Directors
3. How are they elected?
4. Their term of office
5. Do they follow the principle of rotation in office?
6. Must the working men be definitely represented on the board?
7. Functions of the board members

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8. Functions of other officials or boards
9. Procure a copy of the constitution of the guild, if possible

(After answering the above questions, try to obtain replies to the following)

(a) What type of men are actually elected to office?
(b) Is office sought by the members?
(c) Just how do the different officials function?
(d) How much actual power have they?

V. *Meetings*

1. Who are invited to attend meetings?
2. Are members compelled to attend meetings or to send their fees or do only members who attend meetings pay fees?
3. How often are meetings held?
4. Where are meetings held?
5. What subjects are discussed?
6. Outline of procedure of the meetings
7. How much of the following elements are combined at the time of the meeting: worship, entertainment, food, business?

(After answering the above questions try to secure replies to the following)

(a) Just how much is really accomplished by these meetings and how much is done by informal conferences or agreements?
(b) How well are meetings attended in actual practice?
(c) Are the regulations above described regarding payments of dues, etc., rea forced?

VI. *Income of the Guild*

1. Fees. Amount paid by (a) stores per year, (b) individuals per year, managers, workers and apprentices
2. Total income of the guild during its last year. Fees from stores, managers, workers, income from property, assessments, fines, other sources

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3. Methods of collection

(After answering the above questions try to find out how much in fines is imposed and actually collected and just what form of procedure is followed in the collection of these fines)

VII. *Apprenticeship*

1. How are apprentices secured?
2. Do parents pay for the privilege of having their sons become apprentices?
3. Term of apprenticeship
4. Contract between the apprentice and his parent or guardian and the store or company. Arrangements regarding clothes, food, etc.
5. Wages during apprenticeship. Hours of work, course of study covered
6. Has the guild certain rules for apprenticeship? If so, secure them.

(After answering the above questions, try to find out how in actual practice apprentices are treated. What do they actually learn? To what extent have they personal freedom? What is the character of their food and living arrangements?)

VIII. *Functions of the Guild*

1. Fixing prices. (a) Methods used. (b) How often changed. (c) Under what conditions may an individual store sell at a price different from the fixed price? (d) What group determines the prices? (e) To what extent in actual practice are the above regulations carried out?
2. Standardization of goods. (a) What methods are used to insure standardizing of goods sold by the different members of the guild?
3. Hours of work

What regulations regarding hours of work are there and how are they enforced?

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4. What regulations are there regarding wages and how are they carried out?
5. What procedure is adopted by the guild relative to securing patents for their products? How effective is such procedure?

IX. *Relation of the Guild to Other Guilds*

1. Relation of the guild to the Chamber of Commerce
2. Relation of the guild to the police. Are the laws relating to the guild enforced by the police? Is there a system of taxation by the police? If so, state the amount of taxation and the method of collection
3. Relation to other agencies
4. Relations with guilds doing similar work
5. What relationships have the individual members of the guild with members of other guilds in similar lines?

(After finding out these facts evaluate these different relationships. How much does each of them really amount to?)

X. *Discipline*

1. Courts

(a) How organized. (b) Scope of its powers. (c) Place of meeting. (d) Time of meeting. (e) Functions. (f) Methods of enforcing its decisions. (g) What type of cases are referred to it?

2. Other methods of enforcing the will of the guilds. To what extent are the following methods used? (a) Boycott. (b) Strike. (c) Physical force. (d) Official influence. (e) When are these various methods of carrying out the guild's will used? Give concrete illustrations

(After answering the above questions give replies to the following)

(a) How much actual power had the court above described?

(b) Is it able to enforce its decisions?

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(c) In what way does it enforce its decisions?
(d) Describe the actual process of the guild's authority
(e) What is the real source of the guild's authority?
(f) To what extent do the following factors enter in: Fear, tradition, respect for superiors, mutual advantage, democratic desire, personal influence of leaders

XI. *Charity*

1. Describe the charity work done by the guild, its character and extent
2. How much is done under the following heads: Cemetery, medical relief, poor relief, insurance, etc.
3. Secure the regulations regarding charity work
4. During the last year how much money was secured for this type of work? For what was it spent and how was it administered?

XII. *Religion*

1. Give the name of the god of the guild
2. Find out the tradition regarding the religious practices of the guild
3. Religious meetings or ceremonies. Where held? What is done at these meetings? How often are they held?

(After answering the above questions try to evaluate the real significance of these religious ceremonies. What is actually accomplished by them?)

XIII. *General Condition of the Guilds at Present*

1. Try as far as possible to trace the effect of modern changes on the membership of the guild, on the power of the guild, on the activities of the guild
Is the guild increasing, decreasing or stationary in respect to any of the above points?
2. Try to analyze the causes for any of these changes
3. What future are you able to predict for the guild?

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In the course of a handicraft workers' survey in Peking conducted by this Department, it was found that in order to obtain a fuller and more intimate knowledge of their living conditions, other means than the schedules which were being used for the survey should be devised. It was thought that the account-book method would serve the purpose, as the accounts, when systematically kept for a sufficiently long period, would undoubtedly furnish more complete data of their living conditions from day to day. Although the account-book is an old institution in this country, the Chinese merchants, for instance, having kept for ages the accounts of their transactions and the officials having made it a practice to report every year the incomes and expenditures item by item of the districts under their administration, the account-book of the workingman's household, however, is something quite novel and has been hitherto unheard of.

The idea of adopting the account-book method is more easily conceived than carried out. It was soon realized that the inquiry would be confronted with difficulties. First, account books must be designed so that all items of income and expenditure may be entered in their proper places. While the usual Chinese account gives, as a rule, only sums of money spent, but not quantities purchased with the money, this study should, however, for the sake of accurate accounting, lay equal emphasis on both. Further, under the present system of Chinese currency, with its coppers, cent-pieces and dollars fluctuating sometimes from one day to another with amazing rapidity, the exchange rate of the currency of different denominations must be registered as it is usually the coppers and cent-pieces that the workingmen

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125 spend for their purchases. Then there is also the question of weights and measures. In Peking where standard measures have not yet been uniformly adopted, one catty at the grocer's, for instance, may mean only eight-tenths of the standard weight of the Chinese Bureau of Standards. All these facts have to be taken into consideration in the preparation of a good account-book.

124 Secondly, there are needed investigators who have the patience and perseverance to visit every day different families and have also the care and tact to record all the items of their earning and expense. In many countries where workingmen can be pursuaded to keep accounts for themselves, the business of the investigator will be simply to give them advice and check their books. In China, however, this becomes an impossibility since most of them lack even the elementary knowledge of the three R's. Generally speaking, the housekeeper in China as in other countries is a good financier as it is her chief business to spend the slender family income for the support of its members and if there is an insufficiency, also to make the two ends meet. But to keep a clear and accurate statement of all the items of household economy is quite a different thing, since this requires extra effort and special intelligence. Besides, it is too much to expect members of a Chinese working family to keep such accounts, fatigued as they always are after a day's hard work. Consequently, the investigator must take the matter into her own hand and devote all her time to keep accounts for them. Indeed, this is the only practical way of studying the family budget of the working class in this country if one's aim is to obtain accurate figures. Hence, unless and until Chinese labourers are taught to keep their own accounts, the family budget inquiry in China will necessarily be of a limited scope. At the present time, to undertake an inquiry on a very large scale would incur a heavy expense. For instance, if one investigator could take charge of thirty families—this may be considered as the maximum number an investigator could handle, presuming also that the families under investigation all live near together—to

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remaining portion undoubtedly belong to the poor class. Consequently, our study of the living conditions of the forty-eight families may claim to represent that class of the working population in Peking which, bordering on the edge of poverty, is, according to circumstances, either dependent on some form of relief or just in a position to maintain a meagre existence. 565 735

In fact, this class constitutes an enormous portion of the Peking inhabitants, as it includes not only most of the unskilled and semi-skilled workers, such as street hawkers, handicraft workers, and rickshamen, but even some policemen of the lower rank, servants and assistants in small stores. According to a conservative estimate, at least 60,000 families or 270,000 inhabitants of Peking are living under such conditions as our study represents.

II.

The family budget inquiry of the Peking elementary school teachers was instituted in October, 1926. As almost all the elementary schools are under the control or supervision of the Bureau of Education of Peking, arrangement was therefore first of all made with the authorities of the Bureau to enlist teachers who would be willing to keep their daily accounts. A mimeographed leaflet describing the nature and importance of the study was circulated among different schools. As a result, sixty-six teachers, of whom four were women, volunteered to record their own accounts for a period not less than one month. They were then invited to a meeting in which account books were distributed and instructions given. As the account was to be kept only for the month of November, 1926, they were further requested to fill a separate sheet giving the estimate of various items of income and expenditure for the past twelve months, so that items which the month's account could not justly typify might be checked or readjusted according to the estimate of the year. Of the sixty-six teachers who volunteered to keep records, twenty-five returned their accounts promptly a few days after they were completed. After a careful examination of these accounts, twelve were found 125

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125 to be quite well-kept, supplying sufficient data for our study, while the remaining thirteen had to be rejected either because they were lacking in certain important items or because the heads of the families were, strictly speaking, not of the teaching profession. On the whole, the results of the study must be considered encouraging, as the teachers who took part in the study had without exception gladly contributed their services and generously supplied information sought by us.

875 According to the report published by the Bureau of Education of Peking in August, 1926, the total number of elementary school teachers in this city, including both men and women, was 649. This figure, it must be noted, excluded tutors in private families as well as those teaching in schools not registered at the Bureau. At the time of our inquiry, there must have been about 800 elementary school teachers living in Peking.

875 However, our study of the standard of living of elementary 511 school teachers can hardly claim to represent their class as a 565 whole. The families to which the teachers belonged were not all of a homogeneous group. If the teacher came from a family in which members receiving high incomes were numerous and he himself happened to be only a subordinate member earning pocket money, the standard of living of his family must be considerably higher than that of the families in which teaching was their main, and sometimes their sole, profession. Of the 800 elementary school teachers, there must have been many who belonged to families of the former type and were in fact living as partial dependents.

If the samples of our elementary school teachers' budgets cover only a portion of their class, they may, nevertheless, claim to represent a great number of other "small families" whose incomes are on about the same level as those of the teacher, such as clerks in government offices, police officers and assistants in big stores and banks, who receive on the average about $40.00 a month as the elementary school teacher. From the economic point of view, they are in the same class. It should be observed that some of the artisan class that are highly paid such

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as mechanics, electricians and chauffeurs may also be considered as of this class, but as they are not of the "white collared" profession, it is possible that their living standard differs in many aspects from that of the teacher. On the whole, the standard of living of our elementary school teachers may be said to typify the better portion of the lower middle class and a large part of the comfortable class in Peking.

III.

The accounts of the families were all entered in books specially designed and printed for the inquiry. Each book is 19.4 × 27 cm. in size and contains altogether fifty-eight pages, sufficient for the use of one month. It is divided into five parts:

1. Directions for keeping the accounts.

2. The general schedule. Items of the schedule on the vertical line are members of the family, that is, the head of the family, his wife, sons and daughters, father and mother, brothers and sisters, and others; while items on the horizontal line are: age, present occupation, income per month (in dollars), months with work in the year, working hours per day, holidays per month, at the new year and on the festival days, kind of trade skilled in, money (in dollars) actually given to the family, number of days taking meals at home, number of days taking meals outside, living home, (if not, state where), conditions of health, (strong, weak, cause of weakness, defective, kind of illness and its duration,) educational standing, and religious faith. On the same page, a separate schedule gives the following items: (1) race of the family, birth-place of the head of the family, his wife, father and mother; (2) monthly rent of the house, or the house owned by the family; number of rooms, width and breadth of each room, rooms whether tile-roofed, lime-plastered or mud-covered, the floor whether brick-paved or mud-paved, the roof whether rain-proof or not; (3) extra income of the family, its source and amount per year in dollars; (4) property owned, its form and value; estimated value of all articles owned by the

26

LIVELIHOOD IN PEKING

125

Facsimile of

Date	day of the week	Coppers per dollar	
		Cent-pieces per dollar	
Date (old calendar)	festival day	Coppers per cent-piece	

Money Income

Source	Coppers
	Cent-pieces
	Dollars
Total in dollars	

Income in kind

Source	Kind	Price estimated
Value in terms of money		

Grand total in dollars

What has happened to-day in this family?

Remarks :

Expenditure

Item
Total
Grand total in dollars

the Account

125

persons taking meals at home	
persons not taking meals at home	
persons sleeping at home	

Quantity	Coppers	Cent-pieces	Dollars

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125 family, excluding clothes; (5) surplus after spending for each of the last two years and the current year (rough estimate), deficit for each of the last two years and the current year (rough estimate), balance between income and expenditure equal for each of these three years; (6) forecast of the economic conditions of the family in the future. Space is left for the investigator to put down remarks concerning conditions of the family, if she finds any.

The general schedule is to be entered by the investigator and is intended either to supplement or to counter-check the monthly account of each family.

3. A sample of book-keeping. All the items of a day's amount are properly entered as an illustration of the directions.

4. Thirty-three pages of account sheets. This is the main body of the book in which the investigator records the daily accounts.

5. Summary of the accounts. These pages are to be entered by the computors, when all the accounts are classified and computed.

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10. Religion and morality. 121
11. Play and recreation.
12. Social pathological conditions.

In addition, folkways and social change were suggested by members of the Department, but owing to the short time which the survey was to cover, and to the special nature of these studies, it was decided to omit them from this general survey. In the final report some parts as listed in the general outline are again ruled out because of inadequary of data.

We realised that if we were to get full and accurate facts regarding the subjects included under each heading. four different channels of approach were necessary. (1) The community as a whole, and also the neighbouring communities would have to be briefly surveyed in order to form an adequate background for more detailed work. (2) The various existing community organisations would have to be carefully examined to discover their structure and function. (3) Systematic enquiries would have to be made regarding the families and households; and (4) every individual old or young, of either sex, would have to be questioned in order to find their relation to the population problems of quantity, composition and migration.

As the community is simple, and there are very 125 few organisations it was felt that no special schedule for organization was needed. A schedule was prepared in Chinese for each household, covering all kinds of general informations about the household and another was prepared for getting information about each individual member in the family. A translation

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125 of the original schedules are appended in order to show the reader the tools which our field men had when collecting data. Ching Ho is a rural market town with more than one hundred stores so that special schedules for stores and storekeepers seemed necessary in investigating stores which are in many ways different from the ordinary households, and translations of them are also appended for reference.

These schedules have been revised several times before they took their prenent form. At first, we planned to print the questions on 5'X8½' regular schedule cards, but owing to the heavy cost, and the delay in printing, and also the frequent changes in the form of the schedule the original plan was abandoned, and the present mimeographed forms were used: The size of these mimeographed schedules makes them inconvenient, but as they are done quickly at the University the saving of time and money has been a considerable factor in their production in this form.

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APPENDIX

SURVEY SCHEDULE

FAMILY SCHEDULE (1)

No. *Date* 19.....

125

Head	Manager		Equipment	Books	Papers	
Single Household	Multiple Household			Musicall Instruments		
Major Household	Minor Household			Lighting Instruments	Oil	
Address : Street	No.			Heating Instruments	Fuel	
Years of Residence				Vehicles	Horses	
Housing	Owned	Rented	Land	Acres Owned	Acres Rented	
	Value	Rent		Rent in Kind	Rent in Cash	
	No. Large Rooms	No. Small Rooms	Crops	Kind		
	Material	Old or New		Acres		
Property	Horses	Value		Average Yield		
	Land	Value		Yield Last Year		
	Stores	Value	Animals	Cattle	No.	Value
	Etc			Sheep	No.	Value
Income	House Rent	Land Rent		Pigs	No.	Value
	Agr. Roducts	Handicrafts		Chicken	No.	Value
	Store Profit		Handicrafts			
Expenditure	Food	Clothing	Marriages			
	Housing	Misc.	Deathes			
	Land Tax	House tax				
Remarks						

Answerer Surveyor

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CHING HO: A SOCIALOGICAL ANALYSIS

FAMILY SCHEDULE (2)

125 *No.* *Date* *19.....*

Name								
Family Status								
Sex								
Age								
Date of Birth								
Race								
Nativity								
Place of Birth								
Address								
Yrs. of Residence								
Education								
Career								
Religim								
Occupation								
Monthly Salary								
Marital Conditions								
When Engaged?								
When Married?								
Disabled?								
Feeble-minded?								
Diseases?								
Bound-feet								
Pig-tail								
Amuse-ments								
Bad Habits								
Etc.								

Answerer Surveyor

RELIG'ON.

STORE SCHEDWLE (1)

No. Date 19..... 125

Name of Store		Net gain	% to Capital
Address: Strect No.		Net Loss	% to Capital
Yrs. of Business		Expenses:	
Guild Affiliations		Wages	Rent
Name of Manager		Board	Profit Sharing
Name of Prprietors		Daily tax	School Tax
Capital		Fee to Guards	St. Cleaning
Store Premises		Watchmen Fee	
Owned	Rented	Equipments	
Value	Rent	Newspapers	
Style	Material	Magazines	
Yrs. of Building		Books	Commercial Books
Main Merchandise		Lighting Instruments	
		Heating Instruments	
		Oil	Fuel
		Carts	Horses
Business Practices		Bicycles	Telephone
Retain	Wholesale	Musical Instramets	
Cash	Account		
Remarks			

Answerer Surreyor

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CHING HO: A SOCIALOGICAL ANALYSIS

STORE SCHEDULE (2)

No. 125 Date 19.....

Name									
Relation to Manager	Manager								
Sex									
Age									
Date of Birth									
Race									
Nativity									
Place of Birth									
Personal Address									
Family Adbress									
Education									
Career									
Religrim									
Position									
Speciality									
Yrs. of Service									
Mouthly Salary									
Boarding in Store									
Marital Condition									
When engaged?									
When Married?									
Diseases									
Amusements									
Bad Habits									
Eta.									

Answerer Surreyor

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month; 110 families, 39 per cent of those studied, received between $30 and $100 a month; and 38 families, 13 per cent, had incomes of $100 or more a month.

In order to determine how increased income influenced family expenditure, the families were divided into 19 income groups. Below $40 a month, the range for each group was $5 a month—from $5 to $9.99, from $10 to $14.99. Between $40 and $100, the range was $10 a month; and between $100 and $200, it was $25 a month. The families with incomes between $200 and $300 a month were grouped together, and those receiving over $300 a month. The small-range income groups have been used for the low-income families in order to show the change in expenditure which is the result of a few dollars difference in income, and to allow for the large proportional change made by that difference. An extra $5 a month means an increase of 50 per cent for a family ordinarily receiving $10 a month, and a 15 per cent increase for a family receiving $35 a month. Larger range groups have been both necessary and advisable for the higher income families. Between $10 and $60 a month, the income groups had from 16 to 60 families each. The other groups were smaller, with 3 to 12 families in each. The number in each group is given in Table 2. It is recognized that 19 income groups is a large number, and that in some groups there are only a few families; but, because of the general distribution of the families and the results secured, it has seemed better not to reduce the number of groups.

As the families included in our study lived in different parts of the city, represented a wide variety of occupations, and, so far as we could determine, were a reason-

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ably average sample, the number in the different income groups seems to be sufficiently large to give a complete picture of the average expenditure of the families in the lower income groups; and, in the higher income groups, to provide sufficient data to show clearly how a change in family income affects the size of the family and the distribution of its expenditure.

In return for the keeping of their accounts, the families with small incomes were paid a dollar a month. Where the income was larger, presents given at Chinese New Year and the Spring and Autumn Festivals, the fifth of the Fifth Moon and the fifteenth of the Eighth Moon, seemed a better way of recognizing the help which had been given. A basket of fruit, cakes and tea was the usual gift, some of these costing $2 and others $3, the more expensive being given to the families with the larger incomes. The dollar a month given to the poorer families was entered on the family accounts since it was part of their money income, but the presents of fruit, tea and cake were not included. These gifts may have reduced slightly the household expenditure; but, for the most part, they were not the type of food the families would buy if they were to choose how the money should be spent. A few families reported some other small gifts of food, but no attempt was made to estimate the value of these gifts, and they too were omitted from the accounts.

An account-book of some twenty pages, similar to the one shown in Figure 1, was given to each family every month. These provided space for recording the daily receipts from different sources, and the daily expenditure for each of the many items bought by the family.

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125 Monthly totals for each of the principal foods, for fuel, light and water, for the different educational and religious items, were transcribed for each family, in order to make possible a study of the seasonal and annual expenditure for the individual items. The different expenditure items

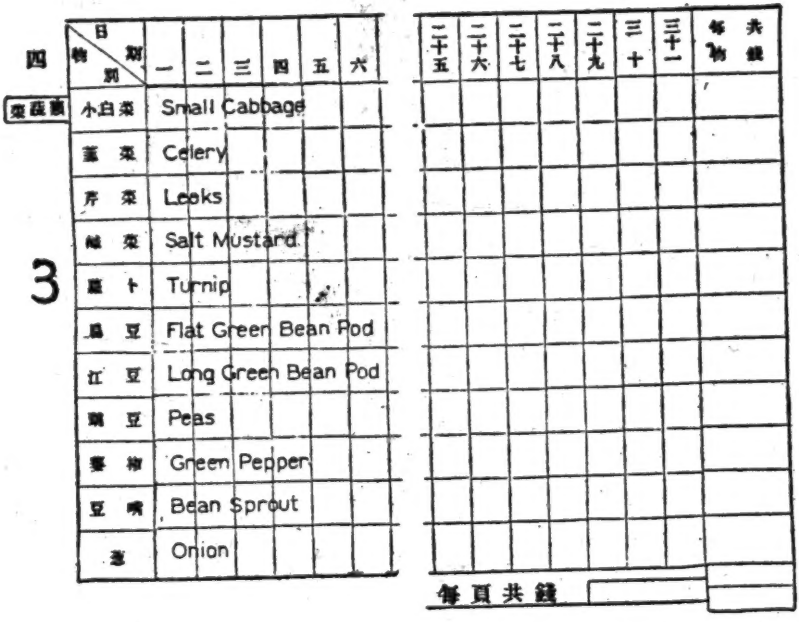

FIGURE 1—Page from Twenty-Page Book Used for Recording Daily Expenditure.

were also grouped in 23 classifications, and the monthly totals of these were transcribed on sheets similar to those in Figure 2. Seven of the 23 expenditure classifications were for different kinds of food, such as grain, flour, meat, vegetables; 13 were for the kinds of expenditure ordinarily grouped under the heading "Miscellaneous," as education, communication, health, service, religion. The income items were grouped under eight headings.

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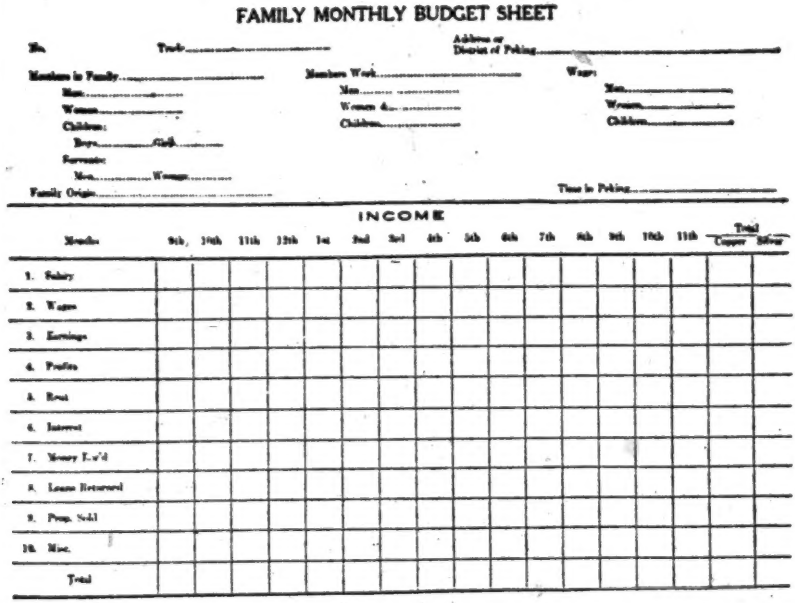
The monthly figures were totaled for the first and second halves of the year, as well as for the entire year. A comparison of the figures for the first and second six months, and for the two groups of families supervised by the two field-workers, brought out no significant differ-



FAMILY MONTHLY BUDGET SHEET

INCOME

Months	9th	10th	11th	12th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	Total Copper	Total Silver
1. Salary																	
2. Wages																	
3. Earnings																	
4. Profits																	
5. Rent																	
6. Interest																	
7. Money L.w'd																	
8. Loans Returned																	
9. Prop. Sold																	
10. Misc.																	
Total																	

FIGURE 2—Sheet for Monthly and Annual Totals. (Similar Sheet Used for Twenty-Two Expense Classifications.)

ences. Consequently the annual figures for all the families have been used throughout the study. The transcripts of the monthly totals for the different income and expense classifications were all checked for errors. The additions of the day-by-day entries for the individual items were not all verified, but were checked often enough to secure accuracy.

Some income and expense items were reported in copper

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125 coins, some in silver, and some in both silver and copper. The copper items have been converted into silver at the average of the daily exchange rates for the particular month in which the expenditure was reported, the silver equivalent being figured to the nearest cent. The monthly averages varied from 369 coppers per dollar in December 1926, to 392 in August 1927. In November 1927, the average rate was 372. For the year, the average was 382 coppers per dollar. The minimum daily rate was 368, quoted on December first to fourth, and again on December twenty-first and twenty-second. The maximum was 396, the rate for August ninth to twelfth. The complete monthly averages are given in the Table on page 14. Ten years before, in 1917, the monthly average went as low as 120, and the annual average was only 123.5 coppers to the dollar. Since then there has been an almost continuous increase in the rate. It went above 200 at the end of 1923, over 250 in the autumn of 1924, over 300 at the end of 1925, and over 400 in 1928.

It was recognized that it was well-nigh impossible to get an absolutely complete and accurate report from even the most cooperative family, either because some items were forgotten, or because some were of such a nature that the family did not wish them to appear in the record. An effort was made, therefore, to get the families to report the amount of money on hand at the beginning and end of each month, but it was impossible to persuade them to cooperate to that extent.

The accounts were all discussed with the respective families when the figures were completed for the first half year, and again at the end of the study. This brought out a number of additions, some expenditure for clothing,

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numerous amounts given to relatives, sums borrowed from family or friends. In one case, a family admitted that they had spent $25 for opium; others added gambling income and losses. One family reported that they had received $5 when they gave away a son whom they could not support. In several instances, it was possible to add to the account even the approximate amounts spent on prostitutes.

Since it was possible to secure reports on such intimate details from many of the families, it is felt that, although there is undoubtedly some unreported income and expenditure, the accounts are relatively complete, especially when they are averaged in groups. And it is believed that the averages for the different groups give a picture of family income and expenditure at different levels that is well within the fluctuations present in the various groups, due to differences in the size and make-up of the families, to differences in their needs and tastes, and to differences in their methods of expenditure.

A further check on the accuracy of the figures was made by a special study of the monthly expenditure for kerosene reported by the $10, the $15 and the $20 groups. This was a completely impersonal item. Families in those groups all used kerosene and all bought it in small quantities day by day. The average month-by-month consumption follows closely the expected seasonal variation, high in December, 131 per cent of the monthly average, and low in July, 70 per cent of the monthly average. (Figure 21.) Inasmuch as the expenditure for this item approximates a normal seasonal change, the report of the expenditure seems to be complete and accurate. If this is true of kerosene, there is good reason to believe that we have

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125 been able to secure a relatively complete and accurate report on other items, especially the impersonal ones included under food, heat, clothing and rent.

In order to offset some, at least, of the possible omissions, the accounts have been balanced by adding a "surplus" item to the expense side when there was unexpended current income; and "deficit" has been added to the income side when the family spent for current expenses more than their reported income.

Besides the addition of surplus and deficit, the following changes were made in the accounts after they had been transcribed, but before they were totaled, or any percentages were figured. Any reported business expense was deleted from the expenditure side and, if made from current income, was deducted from the reported income. As this is a study of the families' current accounts, when capital income was used for a capital expense, the amounts have been omitted from the totals. If rent did not appear on the expense side of the account—that is, if a family owned their home, lived in a house given them rent-free, or made enough profit from subletting rooms at an advanced rent to give them their quarters partly, or entirely, rent-free—the rent value of the property occupied rent-free has been added to both sides of the account. In this way, it has been possible to give rent its proper weight in the family expenses and secure the complete figures for other housing items.

128 Some people have questioned the making of a budget
435 study in Peiping in 1926 on the basis that times were abnormal, that there was revolution and civil war in China, and that there had been fighting around the city in the spring of 1926 when Feng Yu-hsiang had been driven

8: Lin E-5 (1927)1928 AF12 North China AF12

here to show the nature of the concern in which our workers were employed. Data which the Factory deems confidential have all been withheld.

Abnormal Period.—Political disturbances in the past few years have seriously affected the business of the factory. From May to July 1926, three shops in the factory were one after another closed down, while only one was left in operation. During this period, production was greatly curtailed and chances for paying the salt bonus which certain workers would receive on account of their part in increasing the output of salt had necessarily become rather rare. The slump in the salt refining business undoubtedly brought unhappy consequences on the economic conditions of the workers. In normal years, workers generally devoted six months to manufacturing salt, while during the last year they worked only two months on it. The annual income of the salt workers was thus reduced by an amount of four months of salt bonus which is about $20 or about one-eighth of their yearly income.

Worker's Estimate.—On account of the generally low intelligence of the workers, not more than two or three in one hundred could keep their own account books. Figures on the schedules were all supplied by the workers and duly filled out by the investigator himself. As these figures were mostly obtained through cross-examination of the workers at various points and were also carefully studied later, they may be considered to have approached a high degree of accuracy. However, inaccurate estimates were still apt to occur. For instance, a worker might be told by a friend who had been investigated that certain questions were to be answered in certain ways, and in this case, the figures he gave for his own expenses would be more or less influenced by the advice of his friend. At other times, a worker would make use of another man's figures provided he found them serviceable. At still other times, a worker might base his expenses upon the figures of a few days, which he happened to remember rather than upon the average expense for the whole year. In the first case, the

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worker's estimate was influenced by another man's opinion, while in the two latter cases, by his own impression. Consequently, in no case could estimate be held entirely accurate. Such inaccurate reports, however, might be deemed insignificant, as they fell mainly in the items under miscellaneous expenses. As regards the main items of expenditure, such as food, clothing and shelter, the figures were constantly checked and rechecked, so that inaccuracies which we have mentioned have almost always been eliminated. It is more than possible that too low or too high estimates still remain but these, it may be presumed, might balance each other.

125

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APPENDIX II

SCHEDULES FOR INVESTIGATION

A. SCHEDULE FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF RESIDENT WORKERS

125 •

Schedule No.
Name of investigator.
Date of investigation.
Name of factory.
Type of factory.

I. 1. Name of worker Registered number in factory.
2. Birth place Province District.
3. Length of employment in the factory.
4. Through whose introduction ?
5. Kind of work engaged in at the factory.
6. Do you have work at other places besides the factory work?
7. Occupation previous to joining the factory.
8. Why discontinued ?
9. How long have you been away from home ?
Reasons for leaving home.
10. Home address Province District.
11. Number of persons living at home.

	Age	Occupation	Age of marriage
Worker			
Wife			
Father			
Mother			
Son			
Daughter			
Brother			
Sister			
Others, etc			

12. How often do you visit home ?
13. Time of the last visit Reason.

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•125

Number of days spent on the way.
Means of travelling.
Travelling expenses for a round trip. .....$
Any danger occurred on the way ?
Number of days spent at home.

II. 14. Income
Monthly wages .....$
Salt bonus for the last 12 months .....$
General bonus .....$
Other incomes.....$
Total annual income .....$
Average monthly income.....$
Average daily income .....$

III. 15. Amount of borrowing during the last 12 months ...$.
Reason for borrowing.
From whom or what sources ?
Rate of interest.
Means and terms for paying back the loan.

16. Articles pawned during the last 12 months.
Value of the articles pawned. .....$
Reason for pawning articles.

17. Do you join any loan society ?
If so, state the organization and general features.

IV. 18. Number of meals per day.

19. Expense for each meal.
Breakfast.....$
Lunch .....$
Supper.....$
Total food expenses per day .....$
Total monthly food expenses .....$
Total annual food expenses .....$

20. Percentage of expenses for the five principal kinds of food:
Wheat bread.
Corn bread.
Millet porridge.
Fried fritters.

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Others.

21. Refreshment expenses per month .....$ 125.
Refreshment expenses per year .....$

22. Clothing expenses for the last 12 months.

Dress	.....$	Socks	.....$
Hat	.....$	Others	.....$
Shoes	.....$	Total	.....$

23. Expenses of the following for the last 12 months:

Tea .....$
Tobacco .....$
Soap .....$
Utensils (specify utensils bought) .....$
Haircut .....$
Amusement .....$
Entertainment .....$
Postage .....$
New year .....$
Others .....$

24. Total annual expenditure. .....$
Average expenditure per month. .....$
Average expenditure per day.....$

V 25. Average amount of savings each year. .....$

26. Remittance to home during the last 12 month.$

VI 27. Number of haricuts in 12 months.

28. Number of baths taken in 12 months.

39. Do you play any musical instrument ?

30. Do you play any games ?

31. Are you able to read ?
Are you able to read "pai-hua" newspaper ?

32. Where did you receive your education ?

33. Do you worship God ? If so, what ?

34. Do you plan to have family with you ? (if married)
Do you plan to get married ? (if not yet married)

35. How much is your savings ?
Where do you invest it ?
How are you going to use it ?

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•125 36. How do you spend your leisure?

37. List your family properties and estimate their value.

B. SCHEDULE FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF WORKERS' FAMILIES

Schedule No.
Name of investigator
Date of investigation
Name of factory
Type of factory.

I. 1. Name of workes. Registered number in factory.
Birth place Province District

2. Length oi employment in the factory.
3. Through whose introduction?
4. Kind of work engaged in at the factory.
5. Do you have work at other places besides the factory work?
6. Occupation previous to joining the factory?
7. Why discontinued?
8. How long has your family been here? From where?
9. Number of persons living in family. (Mark × on those who are not living with the family.)

	age	occupation	age of marriage
Worker			
Wife			
Son			
Daughter			
Father			
Mother			
Brother			
Sister			
Others etc.			

II. 10. Income of worker

Monthly wage ..... $
Salt bonus for the last 12 months ..... $
General bonus ..... $
Other incomes ..... $
Total annual income ..... $

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11. Incomes of other members of family for the last months ..... $
12. Total annual income of the family ..... $
    Average monthly income ..... $
    Average daily income ..... $
13. List family properties and estimate their value. (if the properties are jointly owned with relatives, state so.)
14. Amount of borrowing during the last 12 months $
    Reason for borrowing.
    From whom or what source?
    Rate of interest.
    Means and terms for paying back the loan.
15. Articles pawned during the last 12 months.
    Value of the articles pawned ..... $
    Reason for pawning articles
16. Average amount of family savings in a year? ... $
    How much savings have you accumulated so far? ..... $
    Where is it invested?
    How are you going to use it?
17. How much more income do you need in order to make living comfortable?
18. How would you spend it if $30 is added to your income?
19. Is there any person in the family who belongs to a loan society?
    If so, describe its organization and general features.

III 20. How many persons are eating at home?
    Average monthly expenditure for the following items of food.
    Flour .....$
    (how much is purchased by meal tickets?)
    Vegetables .....$
    Meat .....$
    Refreshment .....$
    Others .....$
    Total of the above .....$

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Total annual expenditure for food.....$

21. Monthly rent.....$ Yearly rent .....$
22. If house is owned, estimate annual expenses for repairing. .....$
23. Monthly expenditure for coal.
    Cold seasons (autumn and winter).....$
    Warm seasons (spring and summer) .....$
    Total annual expenditure for coal .....$
    Monthly expenditure for reeds.
    Cold seasons (autumn and winter) ..... $
    Warm seasons (spring and summer) .....$
    Total annual expediture for reeds .....$
    Total annual expenditure for fuel. .....$
24. Monthly expenses for light.
    Cold seasons (autumn and winter).....$
    Warm seasons (spring and summer) .....$
    Total annual expenditure for light .....$
25. Clothing expenses for each person in the family during the last 12 months .....$
    Total expenses of all persons.....$
26. Bedding expenses for the last 12 months .....$
27. Expenses for the following during the last 12 months:
    Tea .....$
    Soap .....$
    Untensils .....$
    Transportation.....$
    Postage .....$
    Haircut (state expense for each haircut) .....$
    Baths (for how many persons) .....$
    Doctor's fee and medicine .....$
    Tooth-brush and tooth powder .....$
    Woman's toilet-articles .....$
    Wedding (state the person) .....$
    Funeral (state who is deceased).....$
    New year (specify items) .....$

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Social intercourse .....$
Education (for whom).....$
Religious worship (specify the cost of "paper money" and tin foils). .....$
Total of the above .....$

28. Cigarette smokers in the family.
Quantity and cost of cigarette comsumption per person per day.
Annual quantity and cost of cigarette consumption.
Chinese tobacco consumption.
Quantity and cost of Chinesetobacco consumption per person per day ?
Annual quantity and cost of tobacco consumption.
Total annual expense for tobacco and cigarettes in the family .....$

29. Members drinking wine or liquor in the family, state quantity and expenses for each time.
Total annual quantity and expenditure for wine....$

30. Amusement and recreation expenses for the last 12 months. .....$
Total expenses for the family.....$

31. Total annual expenditure for the family. .....$
Average monthly expenditure for the family.....$
Average daily expenditure for the family.....$

32. Number of rooms in the house.

33. Does the house leak ?

34. Number of *kangs* in the house.
Number of persons share them.
Number of bedsteads in the house.
How many persons share them ?

35. Time schedule for meals.

36. Kind of alcoholic drinks consumed in the family.

37. Has any person in the family been sick during the last 12 months ?
If so, state disease and length of time being sick.
How long has the worker not been working on account of

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sickness ?
Where was it cured ?
Any Chinese medicine used ?

38. Number of persons vaccinated in the family.
Number of persons not vaccinated in the family.
Number of women having bound feet.
Number of women having natural feet.
Number of girls having bound feet.
Number of girls having natural feet.

39. Presence of the following in the family:
Defective, Idiot Insane.

40. Number of baths taken by the worker in a month ?
Summer.
Winter.
Place for taking bath.

41. How many members of the family are able to read ?
How many members of the family are able to read "pai-hua," newspaper ?

42. How many members of the family are receiving education ?
Where and what grade ?

43. What gods are worshipped ?
How often are worshipping ceremonies held ?

44. How does the worker spend his leisure hours ?
How do the women spend their leisure hours ?